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IT IS SNOWED UNDER

The Powers-Gear Funding Bill Nailed in a Coffin.

WESTERN STATES REJOICE

By a Majority of 66, the House Shows Its Disapproval of the Methods of Railroad Magistrates on the Coast.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The Pacific railway funding bill went to its doom in the house to-day under an adverse majority of 66. The friends of the measure who had predicted its passage up to the last moment were surprised by the decisive character of their defeat. They had been led to hope from the votes on the substitutes that the bill had more than an even chance of passage. The California and Middle West members voted almost solidly against the substitute. When the vote came on the main proposition, the whole opposition swept into line and crushed it.

This was the fourth funding bill killed in the house in ten years. An analysis of the vote to-day shows that 56 republicans and 16 democrats voted for the bill and 99 republicans, 55 democrats and six populists and five independents against it.

Mr. Powers said to-night that he did not know what would be done, but expected the opinion that another effort should be made to pass an acceptable bill. The opponents of the bill, on the other hand, are rejoicing and say the vote to-day settles the fate of all schemes to fund the debt at this session.

Great interest was manifested in the outcome of the battle royal over the Pacific funding bill. Before the house convened the floor was crowded with members, standing about arguing the merits of the bill. The galleries also were filled.

It required some time to straighten out the parliamentary situation. Speaker Reed stated that there were no pending amendments to the bill. There were, however, two substitutes, that of Harrison of Alabama, to provide for a commission of three cabinet officers to negotiate a settlement of the debt with the railroad, and the Bell substitute, providing that if the debt would clear off the first mortgage so as to advance the government's lien to a position of a first mortgage the government would agree to an extension of the period for the payment of the debt at 3 per cent. interest. To the former substitute there was the pending amendment proposed by Northway of Ohio providing that the commission created should be appointed by the secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior and attorney general, instead of consisting of these three cabinet officers. The Northway amendment, he said, was to be voted on first, then the substitutes in order.

After some wrangling the speaker's statement of the situation was accepted by the house. The Northway amendment to the Harrison substitute was defeated on a viva voce vote, after which the Bell substitute was submitted. The demand was sustained by 70 odd members, mostly on the democratic side, and the roll was called. As the voting proceeded, it was evident the substitute would fail and the friends of the bill were correspondingly jubilant. Senator White of California, Senator Daniels and other senators watched the struggle with keen interest.

There was a flurry when the speaker announced the defeat of the Bell substitute 119 to 156. The opposition appeared somewhat staggered, but it was pointed out that the California members and others known to be opposed to the measure voted against the substitute.

The Harrison substitute was then submitted. On viva voce vote the volume of sound was against the substitute and the speaker was about to declare it defeated when Harrison demanded the yeas and nays.

There were cries of "No! No!" but Harrison succeeded in securing 47 members to back his demand. This was not a fifth of the preceding vote, but the other side was unable to muster more than 129, so the speaker ordered the roll called. The substitute was overwhelmingly defeated—55 to 219.

The opposition then decided to test their strength by securing a roll call on the usual formal motion to engross and read the bill. Accordingly, Maguire (dem.) of California demanded the yeas and nays and half the house seemed to respond to his demand. The roll call began everybody realized the critical moment had come. The buzz of excited conversation subsided, and a hush fell on the house. Powers and his clerk kept tallies. Cummings (dem.) of New York, Maguire (dem.) of California, and several other members also checked the vote. When it was quietly whispered about at the end of the first roll call on the motion to engross that the vote was 87 to 147, the adversaries of the measure were overjoyed. Maguire started a round of applause and his friends joined him.

The completeness of the defeat of the bill's advocates became more apparent as the second roll call proceeded. When the clerks had figured up the totals the speaker submitted the result—yeas 102, nays 168. There was a great outburst of applause when the defeat of the measure was officially announced.

The formal motion of Hubbard, republican of Missouri, to reconsider and lay on the table was carried and some minor business transacted.

Then suddenly Powers seemed to make up his mind to try and get further consideration of the bill in a new form. He arose and moved the bill be recommitted to the committee. "It is apparent," said he, speaking very calmly, "that the house has manifested its opposition to every principle of this bill, but," he continued, "I take it that every member present wants some action taken and I make this motion in order to see if the committee cannot formulate a measure which will meet the approval of the house."

Mr. Terry, democrat of Arkansas, said his understanding of parliamentary law was that the refusal of the house to reconsider the bill killed it, and the motion to reconsider and lay that motion on the table had put it in its coffin and nailed the coffin up.

After some further debate upon the suggestion of the speaker the decision in the question of whether the Powers motion was in order went over until tomorrow to give him an opportunity to examine precedents. The excitement quickly subsided. Members retired to

the cloak rooms in droves and in five minutes there were not 25 of them on the floor.

The house passed minor bills including one to permit officers of the regular army who served in the volunteer service to wear the uniform of their highest rank on ceremonial occasions and then took up the army appropriation bill. Mr. Curtis, of New York, explained that it was the regular bill and contained no new features. It carried \$23,126,344, a reduction of \$155,558, from the bill for the current year. The bill occasioned no debate.

Some business on the speaker's table was disposed of. The senate amendments to the bill abolishing the death penalty in certain cases was concurred in. Under the call of committees the following bills were passed: To amend an act authorizing the appointment of receivers to national banks; to amend the law for the organization of national banks so as to provide that no national bank shall be organized in a city of 10,000 inhabitants, with less than \$200,000 capital, in cities of 20,000 with less than \$100,000, in cities of 6,000, \$50,000, and in cities of 3,000, \$20,000, and to provide an American register for the banks of the United States. At 4:15 the house adjourned.

Followed is the detailed vote on the funding bill:

Ayes—Republicans—Adams, Aitken, Aldrich, Apsley, Arnold of Pennsylvania; Arnold of Rhode Island; Atwood, Avery, Babcock, Barney, Bennett, Boulielle, Brewster, Brossius, Calderhead, Cannon, Chickering, Codding, Connolly, Cannon, Chickering, Curtis, of New York; Dalzell, Daniels, Dayton, Doveney, Draper, Evans, Faris, Fischer, Foote, Gardner, Gillet, of New York; Gillett, of Massachusetts; Grow, Halterman, Hardy, Harmer, Hatch, Henderson, Henry, of Connecticut; Hopburn, Hill, Horner, Hosling, Jenkins, Johnson, of California; Kirkpatrick, Knox, Lehigh, Linton, Long, Low, Mahon, Miller, of West Virginia; Mitchell, Morse, Mozley, Murray, Odell, Overstreet, Payne, Poole, Powers, Quigg, Rancy, Reeves, Robinson, of Pennsylvania; Royce, Russell, of Connecticut; Sherman, Smith, of Illinois; Southwick, Sperry, Stahl, C. W. Stone, Taft, Thomas, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Watson, of Ohio; Wellington, Wilson, of New York; Woodman, Wright. Total 58. Democrats—Bankhead, Berry, Catchings, Clarke, of Alabama; Cobb, of Missouri; Cowen, Chickering, Culbertson, Denny, Kyle, McClain, Meredith, Patterson, Rusk, Spencer, Sulzer. Total 16. Populists—None.

Nays—Republicans—Anderson, Baker, of New Hampshire; Barham, Bartholdt, Beach, Belknap, Bingham, Blue, Bowser, Broderick, Burrill, Burton, of Missouri; Burton, of Ohio; Cook, of Wisconsin; Cooke, of Illinois; Cooper, of Wisconsin; Corliss, Crowther, Curtis, of Kansas; Danford, DeWitt, Dolliver, Doolittle, Eddy, Ellis, Fairchild, Fenlon, Fletcher, Foss, Gamble, Gibson, Groat, Hager, Halmer, of Nebraska; Heatwole, Hildreth, Hiram, Hopkins, Howe, Howell, Hubbard, Huff, Hull, of Louisiana; Hyde, Johnson, of Indiana; Johnson, of North Dakota; Joy, Kiefer, Lacy, Leonard, Lewis, Linney, Loud, Mahoney, Marsh, McCleary, of Minnesota; McCleary, McCormick, McKee, McLachlan, McEljohn, Meyer, Milnes, Moody, Northway, Ogen, Parker, Pearson, Perkins, Pitney, Prince, Pugh, Rancy, Riner, Scranton, Shannon, Simpkins, Smith, of Michigan; Snover, Southard, Spaulding, Steele, Stephenson, Stewart (Va.), Strode (Neb.), Tawney, Taylor, Thorpe, Treloar, Uddelgraff, Van Horn, Walker (Va.), Wanger, Warner, White, Willis, Wood. Total 99. Democrats—Abbott, Bailey, Bartlett (Ga.), Bartlett (New York), Bell (Texas), Black (Ga.), Boatner, Buck, Clardy, Cockrell, Cooper (Fla.), Cooper (Texas), Cox, Crisp, Cummings, De Armond, Dinsmore, Dockery, Elliott (Va.), Erdman, Fitzgerald, Hall (Mo.), Hart, Harrington, Hendrick, Hutcheson, Jones, Kendall, Kieberg, Lattimer, Lawson, Lester, Livingston, Maguire, McCreary (Ky.), McCulloch, McDearmon, McMillin, Neill, Ogden, Otey, Owens, Pendleton, Richardson, Robertson (La.), Sayers, Sparkman, Stallings, Stokes, Swanson, Talbert, Tate, Terry, Turner (Ga.), Turner (Va.), Tyler, Worthington, of Illinois; Wadsworth, 58. Independents—Albin (Utah), Hartman, Sharron, Towne, Wilson (Idaho). Total 5. Populists—Baker (Kansas), Bell (Colo.), Howard, Kem, Martin, Newlands. Total 6. Grand total—yeas, 102; nays, 168.

Pairs on votes, the first named being for the bill: Messrs. Milliken and Money; Hanley and Morse; Hemingway and Miner of New York; Woomer and Shaw; Wilbur and Sore; Wilson (Ind.), and Myers; Clark (Mo.), and Allen (Miss.); Hitt and McRae; Cousins and McLaughlin; Tracewell and Russell (Ga.); Kulp and Strait; Henry (Ind.) and Strow (N. C.); Aldrich and Miles; Leisenring and Bishop; Loudenslager and Tucker; Brown and Little; Hurley and Fowler; Lorimer and Shuford; Crump and Maddox; Grosvenor and Acheson; McCall (Miss.) and Wilson (S. C.); Woodard and Skinner.

E. Ellery Anderson's Opinion.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 11.—E. Ellery Anderson, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific system, in discussing the defeat of the Powers bill this afternoon, said: "I was not favorably impressed with the Powers bill. As a Washington paper put it, the bill proposed to increase the security of the government by increasing the amount of the prior liens against the property. We have now spent ten years talking over the settlement of the debt and nothing has been accomplished. I think the government should take some steps looking to the foreclosure of its mortgage. It should try to arrange for a satisfactory bid, which I think could be successfully done. The parties holding the first lien will, I believe, be willing to make a reasonable agreement to prevent the property leaving their hands. I do not mean that the government's lien should be sold for the price the first mortgage bondholders offer, but use that as an upset price, and if any outside parties wish to come in and bid more than that for the property subject to the other liens, that would, of course, be to the government's advantage. The president has it in his power to order foreclosure proceedings begun at any time and after the experience of ten years in seeking a settlement, I think he should take steps to exercise that power."

More Work in Cheyenne.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 11.—The superintendent of the Union Pacific shops at the quietest place received orders to-day directing him to increase the working hours from 32 to 40 per week. The shops have been on 32 hours a week for nearly a year.

CITIES OF MONTANA

The Convention Called to Order and Business Attended To.

FOR A REVISION OF LAWS

Bills to Be Formulated and Presented to the Legislature—Defects in the Codes Will Be Repaired.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Jan. 11.—Nine cities were represented at the municipal convention which met in Helena this afternoon. The meeting was called to order in the council room at the city hall at 2 o'clock by William Thompson, mayor of Butte, who, several weeks ago, originated the idea of a meeting of city officials. He explained the objects of the convention, after a brief address of welcome by Mayor William L. Steele of Helena. It is the purpose of the convention to revise the laws relating to municipalities. There are many defects in the codes through which cities of Montana have been subjected to loss, and it is the intention of the convention to remedy the defects which have become known after nearly two years experience with the laws.

A bill embodying all revisions and sections relating to cities that have not been touched will be drawn up and presented to the legislature where it will doubtless receive serious consideration.

Mayor Thompson was made chairman of the convention; Massena Ballard, city attorney of Helena, was chosen secretary, and City Attorney Hughes of Missoula, assistant secretary. At the roll call the following responded:

Anaconda—City Attorney Col. T. G. Leary, Alderman Dennis Shovlin, Butte—Mayor William Thompson, City Treasurer Voder, Attorney L. J. Hamilton, City Engineer F. W. Blackford, Aldermen P. S. Harrington, John Cooke and John C. Heilig, president of the council. Billings—O. C. Finkbeiner, president of the council; City Attorney J. B. Herford and Alderman J. H. Reinhardt. Bozeman—Mayor Frank L. Beane, City Attorney George Pease and Alderman E. M. Gardner. Dillon—J. B. Foidexter, city attorney. Great Falls—City Treasurer W. S. Frary and City Engineer C. W. Swearingen. City Clerk C. H. Clark. Aldermen Samuel Stephenson, R. J. Fitzgerald and J. G. Greaves. Thompson. Helena—Mayor W. L. Steele, President Jacob Post, City Attorney Massena Ballard, Aldermen A. B. Keith, W. S. Spalding, H. O. Farris and J. B. Wilson. Missoula—City Attorney W. F. Hughes, Aldermen P. M. Riley and C. W. Lombard. Phillipsburg—W. T. Allison, acting mayor, and Alderman L. W. Shodair.

Business was commenced without delay. Six committees were appointed by Mayor Thompson to which sections of the code needing revision were referred.

The afternoon was taken up in reading the code relating to municipalities, section by section, and referring matters to committees which will report to-morrow. Following were the committees named: Public Improvements, F. W. Blackford, Lombard, Gardner, Finkbeiner and Swearingen. Revenue—Post, Beane, Heilig and Frary. Officers—Clark, Farris, Finkbeiner, Gardner, Riley, Shovlin and Cook. Judiciary—Hamilton, Foidexter, Pease, Herford, O'Leary, Stephenson, Hughes and Keith. Powers—Shovlin, Heilig, Hughes, Pease, Fitzgerald. Municipal indebtedness, Greaves, Thompson, Beane, Harrington, Spalding, Lombard and Herford.

The convention hopes to complete its business to-morrow when reports of committees will be acted upon.

At the evening session, which did not adjourn until 11:30 o'clock, much important business was temporarily disposed of. Several live debates ensued over questions brought up. It was agreed that cities should receive the bulk of national revenues instead of the state and county. The matter of licensing circus parades was referred to a committee. The resolution, empowering councils at their option to do away with city treasurers, so far as the collection of general taxes are concerned, putting the collection of taxes in the hands of county treasurers, caused a lively debate, but was finally referred to a committee as was also the resolution empowering councils to legislate against the theater tax. The convention finally adjourned to 3 p. m. to-morrow. Committees will meet at 9:30 o'clock and formulate reports which will be submitted in the afternoon.

The Contest in Oregon.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 11.—At the convening of the legislature to-day an exciting contest for speaker of the house was developed and threatens to involve the United States senatorship. The speaker fight is between Bourne and Benson and has become so bitter that the house was not organized to-day. The Benson men unsuccessfully tried to organize the house, but the necessary members not being on hand, it is charged by the opposition that Senator Mitchell is working in the interest of Benson and they threaten to retaliate. The Mitchell men have 47 signatures for a caucus, one more than is necessary. The anti-Mitchell men characterize this claim as a "bluff." They further say that some of those who signed the caucus call will withdraw.

Perkins Wins or Loses To-Day.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 11.—To-morrow a vote will be taken in both houses of the legislature for the selection of a United States senator. On the eve of election the situation remains the same as it was last week. To-night Mr. Perkins' managers claimed eight votes on the first ballot. Samuel M. Shortridge conceded the truth of the estimate and said that the remaining 15 votes would be thrown to him. There is a strong likelihood that Shortridge is mistaken, however, as the story became current that the four votes hitherto unplaced would not in any emergency be cast for Mr. Shortridge. With 55 votes it seems impossible to bring about the defeat of Mr. Perkins, as he only has to secure three more to make his election certain.

Utah's Second Session.

Salt Lake, Jan. 11.—The second legislature of the state of Utah met and organized to-day. The senate was called to order by Mrs. Lily R. Garde, clerk of the last senate. She read the official roll and asked for the further pleasure of the senate. The senate then organized by the election of Hon.

Aquila Nebeker of Rich county as president.

The house was called to order by Secretary of State Hammond, and John N. Perkins of Weber county was elected speaker. The governor's message will be read to-morrow.

Coeur d'Alene Road Sold.

Wallace, Idaho, Jan. 11.—The Northern Pacific Railroad company to-day purchased the Coeur d'Alene Railway & Navigation company property which was sold at auction by J. P. M. Richards, special master. The price paid was \$220,000. It included the narrow gauge railroad from Mission to Wallace; the steamer Georgia which plys between Mission and Coeur d'Alene city. It was sold under a mortgage foreclosure held by the Central Trust company of New York under direction of the United States circuit court for the Ninth judicial district of Idaho. The property is best known as the Northern Pacific, Coeur d'Alene branch.

Oregon Legislature.

Salem, Ore., Jan. 11.—The 19th biennial session of the Oregon legislature convened to-day. The senate organized by the election of Joseph Simon of Portland as president and adjourned until to-morrow. The house failed to organize owing to the contest over the speakership and the vote for United States senator will therefore be delayed until Jan. 26. The delay in organization was largely due to those opposed to the reelection of Senator Mitchell in order to gain time. The speakership contest has narrowed down to J. Bourne, populist, and H. L. Benson, republican, with G. W. Ridge, republican, holding the balance of power.

Lavigne and Zeigler.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11.—"Kid" Lavigne, the lightweight champion of the world, and Owen Zeigler fought six rounds to-night in the arena of the Quaker City Athletic club. Lavigne had all the best of the bout and it looked as though he would put the Philadelphia to sleep for the first time. After they had sparred one minute Lavigne feinted and Zeigler attempted to kick the Kid but his left arm was around with terrific force, landing squarely on Zeigler's chin. In the closing round Zeigler's chin was pretty groggy by two or three stiff punches, but he managed to last through the round.

At New Orleans.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—Seven furlongs—Campania won, Judge Steadman second, F. M. B. third; time, 1:30. Six furlongs—Dawn won, Lett second, Redena third; time, 1:24. Mile and 70 yards—Terra Archer won, Cotton King second, Dave Zie third; time, 1:45. Seven furlongs—Farmer Leigh won, Elyra second, Barney Adler third; time, 1:29. Seven furlongs—Imp. Percy won, Grace C. second, Ida Wagner third; time, 1:30. Six furlongs—Alamo won, Woodlake second, Sky Blue third; time, 1:25.

No Cause to Rejoice.

London, Jan. 11.—The Globe this afternoon says it sees no reason for Britons to rejoice at the conclusion of the arbitration treaty with the United States, adding that Great Britain's experience in arbitration with America has always been futile and ridiculous. It is not a particular triumph for the Marquis of Salisbury's statesmanship, and the most self-respecting Englishman is likely to forget the circumstances leading to it.

Celebrating in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—An open air mass meeting was held this evening at Grant avenue and Market street to celebrate the defeat of the funding bill. John T. Doyle, Eugene Dunphy, Gavin McNabb, Frank Sullivan and others delivered addresses. Fireworks, oratory and pyrotechnics were the features of the jubilant celebration.

Smith as Treasurer.

Canton, Ohio, Jan. 11.—With the return of the president-elect from Cleveland, comes a fresh bit of cabinet gossip. It is talked about to-night that Hon. Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia Press and ex-minister to Russia, has been slated for the treasury portfolio.

Wolcott in England.

London, Jan. 11.—Senator Wolcott, who is visiting Europe in the interest of bimetallism, called at the United States embassy to-day and had an hour's interview with Ambassador Bayard. The bimetallic league has been besieged with callers anxious to see Senator Wolcott.

TRIAL OF BANKERS

IT MAY NOT TAKE PLACE BEFORE SPRING.

Judge Knowles Does Not Want to Preside, and It's Difficult to Get a "Sub."

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Jan. 11.—There is a prospect that the trials of Vice President and Manager and Receiver Edgerton of the late First National bank, and of Former Director E. D. Beattie and Late Assistant Cashier George H. Hill, of that institution, will not take place until late in the year, and, indeed, that the hearing of the motion to quash the indictments against them recently introduced and set for hearing to-day may not come out until late in the spring. The probability that there will be a delay was made apparent yesterday when Judge Knowles announced that the case had been "passed generally."

Judge Knowles said to-day that there was some prospect that Judge Bellinger of the Oregon district would be the man to preside over the hearing was had. Judge Beattie of Idaho, who was asked by Judge Knowles to preside, did not want to come, and Judge Gilbert, who presides over the Ninth circuit, and who could assign any judge in the circuit to the duty, said that he had made some effort to persuade Judge Beattie to come, but unsuccessfully.

It is said that Judge Beattie lost a large sum in a bank failure and feels deeply on that subject. Judge Bellinger, Judge Gilbert wrote, would be required to go to San Francisco on duty at the hearing of the circuit court of appeals and he did not believe he would be able to come to Helena before some time in March or April.

So, unless Judge Beattie changes his determination, there is a prospect of a long delay ahead in the bank cases. Judge Knowles' reasons for not desiring to take on the case are his connection with the First National bank of Butte, of which he is president and which had intimate relations with the First National bank of Helena.

ENEMIES OF DUBOIS

They Manage to Unseat Two of His Supporters.

MR. BRIGGS HAS A RECORD

He Certainly Will Not Be Asked to Vote for the Silver Senator—Goldbugs shout and rap the ear.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 11.—The unexpected has happened. The house, by a vote of 26 to 22, to-day unseated the two Dubois members from Bingham county, Capps and Mulliner, and installed in their stead Simple H. Orr and R. J. Briggs, both fusion populists. The action of the house was a complete surprise. The committee on privileges and election had unanimously decided to report in favor of the Dubois members, but at the 11th hour, the populists were able to bring sufficient influence to bear on the democratic wing of the fusion to force a change and also the adoption of the minority report, which recommended the unseating of the Dubois men. Three of the fusion democrats, Clawson, Hayes and McMurtin, voted with the 18 Dubois men, or silver republicans. The Dubois men made a stubborn fight. The unseating of the two representatives leaves Dubois 18 votes on joint ballot and to-night the Dubois supporters claim that six of the fusion democrats will vote with the silver republicans, thus giving Dubois 24 votes, or four less than enough to elect. On the other hand, the populists, flushed with the victory of the day, are making all sorts of claims, from which it is gleaned that they expect the democrats to unite with them on some populist, not Clayton. The Dubois men are still confident that they will draw enough from the fusion forces to reelect the senator.

Almost the entire day in the house was devoted to content cases. First, the only McKinleyite in the legislature, whose seat was contested by a populist, was allowed to retain his seat by a decisive vote. He voted against the Dubois men. The grounds of contest were purely technical, it being alleged that the ticket put in the field by the Dubois men in Bingham county was conceived in iniquity and its purpose was to deceive democratic voters. Although the Dubois men managed to put on a bold front, there is no denying the fact that the unseating of the two Dubois members is a serious blow to them, although, if they can, as they claim, secure six of the democratic votes on the first ballot, it is believed enough more can be drawn in to reelect the senator. The populists, however, deny any such acquisition of democratic strength as the Dubois men claim. The Dubois men claim that Steinberg was responsible for the change in the committee's report in the contest case, and this knowledge leads to no little apprehension among the Dubois supporters.

Among the most prominent of the crowd over the house action are the goldbug republicans who have flocked here to defeat Dubois. It is charged that these men are here with a sack.

Briggs, one of the men seated in place of the Duboisite in the house, was in the legislature six years ago and voted for Dubois. He then voted to elect Cargett to contest Dubois' seat. The Dubois men in all the principal towns of Bingham county thereupon burned him in effigy. A dummy representing him was shipped from place to place in a coffin and buried a short time at each stop, and other means were resorted to by the Dubois partisans to show their feeling towards Briggs, whom they publicly condemned as a traitor. None of the Dubois men are endeavoring to secure Briggs' vote.

FOUND DEAD.

The Sudden Death of William Shields, an Old Miner.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.
Blackfoot, Jan. 11.—William Shields, an old miner living on an island in the Snake river, four miles below town, was reported missing last Saturday. Yesterday a number of men from Blackfoot began searching for the body. It was found a short distance from his cabin, lying face downward, imbedded in the ice. Instructions seemed to show that he had probably died in an epileptic fit and the warmth of the body had melted the ice through to the ground. The body was just taken out by his knife and a chunk of tobacco to cut off some, and they were found by the body. He will be buried to-morrow.

Governor of Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 11.—At noon today Governor Lee V. Stevens was inaugurated governor of Missouri. There was an immense crowd present. Chief Justice Barclay administered the oath. Governor Stevens' inaugural address declared that his ambition is to make the administration a distinctively business administration. He says: "It is my opinion that under the prevailing gold standard and financial policies of the federal government general business conditions will not materially or permanently improve, but on the contrary we can reasonably anticipate a continuance of the experience which so distressed the country in recent years." He recommends that laws to suppress trusts and to prevent coercion of employers be passed.

Altgeld Turned Down.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 11.—A sensational scene marked the retirement from office to-day of Governor John P. Altgeld. When Altgeld's successor, Governor John R. Tanner, had spoken, an effort was made by State Senator Mahoney of Chicago to get the floor, but the speaker refused to recognize him. He wanted to move that the joint assembly dissolve and the house then adjourned until to-morrow. Governor Altgeld had expected to make a short speech and his name was put on the programme by the committee on arrangements. The republicans were opposed to letting him talk and it was arranged with the speaker that he not recognize any democrats during the joint session. It has been customary to recognize retiring governors at inauguration ceremonies.

The Steamer Tacoma Missing.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 11.—Great fear is entertained here for the safety of the Northern Pacific steamer Tacoma, now eight days overdue and 32 days out from Yokohama. The steamer Aganapanthus, which left Yokohama on the same date as the Tacoma, arrived four days late and reported unusually rough weather. On several former occasions the steamer Tacoma has made the trip in 13 days.